DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Sherman's March.

The Northern papers are full of speculations in regard to Sherrman's movements, and what he is going to do. The Philadelphia Press of Nov. 10th, speaks thus in regard to his acts:

The campaign is not ended. Grant has not gone into winter quarters. Sherman has not found Atlanta a barren victory. With the average weather of the season, there are not only two months left for the development of the present campaign, but it is probable that not one week of the whole winter will be passed in idleness by our armies. To-day we print a report—something more than a rumor—which indicates an energy which is unexpected and astonishing, and promises that the year will close with victories even more lustrous than those which have studded its summer and its spring with star.

General Sherman has burned Atlanta.—Thomas with two corps. is left to watch Hood, while Sherman, with five corps, is said to be now marching on Charleston, C. C.—If this is only half true, it is great news.—If Sherman aims at Charleston is already doomed. Approaching from landward, he will find an entrenched city with its strongest works fronting the sea, without a garrison to defend it, and without the hopes of reinforcement. The legions which drove before them the second army of the rebellion, and wrested from it Atlanta almost as easily as a man's iron fingers could unlock the closed hand of a woman, will find at Charleston nothing that they cannot overcome.

Nor need Sherman fear for the territory he has conquered, or that which the enemy feigns us to threaten. All the land in Georgia that Hood wants he may have, but not one foot of Tennessee. The mere fact that the cautious Sherman has turned his back on his old battle fields and given the keys of the West into the hands of Thomas, is sufficient evidence of his contempt of his foe, and his faith in his representative. Now we may appreciate the strategic value of Atlanta, and see how its capture has freed the armies of the West.

But is Charleston worth this overland march? Is it good policy to transfer so great an army from the heart of the country to the seaboard? It may be. We can afford the time and trouble to take this city, which has so long baffled our monitors and rifled guns. Merely as a poetical vengeance, its capture might be a justifiable piece of military self indulgence, even had the city no practical value to us.

Yet Sherman may never reach Charleston. In the course of his march he may find reasons to change it. He may think Wilmington better worth a day's siege, Savannah a demand for instant unconditional surrender, or even Richmond the trouble of a forced march. And by the way what a masterly campaign that would be, which beginning with the capture of Atlanta, should end with the union of Sherman's troops with Grant's and the surrender of Richmond to this immense and irresistible army!

What if all Grant's recent movements had been intended to prevent the escape of Lee, and securely hold him until Sherman should arrive and complete the half circle of blue around the rebel capital. Such a movement would show Grant to be surpassed by only one soldier of the century, and, if executed with energy would end the rebellion almost at once. It would rival the greatest victories of Napoleon. Yes, if Sherman could safely leave Thomas to merely confront Hood, and could reinforce Grant with fifty thousand men, the capture of Lee's whole army would be the inevitable result.

Yet this is but one of the dreams of war.—Five hundred miles in an enemy's country are not easily passed, even with the aid of railroads, and without the opposition of any army. If the report that Sherman marches on Charleston is not believed in military circles in Washington we need not rest our hopes upon his advance on Richmond. Yet the one impossibility is not exceeded by the other. Enough that the realities are so glorious that we do not need the imaginations of victory to put color and fire into our faith in the war. Sherman is not needed at Richmond, or he would be there now.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times speaks thus of Sherman's march:

The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after General Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the Confederates, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from North Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given, he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 25 days. The route is 290 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia.

Milledgeville, the Capitol of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and ten thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army.

Troops have gone north from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and important railroad routes, Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an out post in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army entire is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant Gen. Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood, in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee.

Gen. Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee river. If Hood goes into Western Kentucky he falls into a trap.

Look out for glorious news from Sherman's army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made a grand military march from to the mountains the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose Sherman.—They made a tremendous mistake in sending Hood to Tennessee.

You will probably get your first news of Sherman at Savannah or Charleston.

Distances.

Mysterious hints are dropped of the probable course to be pursued by Sherman, and the Yankee papers broadly assert that he is going to spread himself over the Cotton States and sweep down on Mobile, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, to say nothing of Andersonville, Georgia.

When last heard of Sherman's headquarters were at Gaylesville, in Cherokee county, Alabama, on the stage road from Reme, Georgia, to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, about equidistant from both points, say thirty miles from Rome, and forty miles from the Landing. Gaylesville is 150 miles from Montgomery, Alabama. Say to Rome 80 miles. From Rome to Atlanta by railroad 99 miles—total 129.

The following are some of the distances from Atlanta:—

Atlanta to Macon,	103
Macon to Savannah,	190
Atlanta to Savannah,	293
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Charleston,	137
Atlanta to Charleston,	108
Atlanta to Montgomery,	166
" to Columbus,	203
" to Americus,	173
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, by Railroad,	143
Atlanta to Columbia, by Railroad,	314
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, (stage)	75
Atlanta to Columbia,	246
Atlanta to Florence,	353

Overland from Augusta the distance would probably be less.

Andersonville is not far from Americus, we believe. Montgomery is distant 331 miles by water, and 197 by land from Mobile.

These figures, taken from the Railroad Guide and Gazetteer, may be useful. They give the distances from Sherman's last known headquarters to every leading point at which his talked of movement could possibly be expected to aim.

We still adhere to the opinion that an advance by Sherman, leaving Hood in his rear and on his communications, is hardly probable, even if it be possible, which we much doubt. Any movement in force, if made at all, would appear to us most likely to be made in the direction of Montgomery and Mobile. Sherman's talk of going to Andersonville is all flummery. He knows as well as we do that there is nothing to be made by that in the way of releasing prisoners.

From Missouri.

The Grenada Motive says, we have just had a long conversation with a gentleman—an old friend, and a man we knowingly vouch for—who left St. Louis a short time ago. His opportunities were the very best for knowing what was going on in the State.

Gen. Price has a firm foothold in Missouri. He is virtually in possession of four-fifths of the State, and no intelligent Federal officer believes they can force him out. When our informant left General Price had his headquarters at Waverly, and his lines extending sixty miles West. Recruits are flocking to him daily from all parts of the State—old grey haired men and young boys mingle in the ranks with stout, hale men, in the bloom of youth and prime of life. These recruits are the best men in the State.

Intelligent Federal officers assured our informant that not less than 35,000 recruits had joined "Old Pap" up to the 30th of October, which would make his force fully sixty thousand strong. Fagan with a small force had been retired before a force of Federals, near Independence, which gave rise to the oft repeated rumor that Price was retreating.—He has never receded an inch since he entered the State, and has never had a Yankee force in his front able to cope with him or willing to attempt it. Clark, Shelby and Bill Anderson, are north of the Missouri river, tearing up railroads, whipping Dutch, and "obeying orders" generally.

In the Sedalia affair Jeff. Thompson captured 2,200 men.

Gen. Smith, the worthy who burned Oxford, Miss., in August last, had been lying ten miles above Charles City for two weeks—his army loaded on 17 transports—and awaiting orders from Washington City.

Our friends in the noble old State are in fine spirits and look upon their deliverance as certain and immediate.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—We learn that the gross receipts of this road for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1864

were,	$3,010,039 97
Expenditures,	$1,864,224 34
Nett Receipts,	$1,145,815 63
" 1863,	$ 809,652 67
Increase for 1864,	$336,161 96

The gross receipts for 1863 were $1,401,831 over which the gross receipts for 1864 show an increase of $1,607,108 37, while the nett receipts for the same time show as above only an increase of 336,161 96 This is due to the immense increase in the cost of all labor and materials which has swelled the expenditures in ratio far exceeding that attained by the increase of receipts. The government is the great employer of Railroads, and its rate of compensation in the present state of the currency is not much more than nominal.—*Wil. Journal.*

Fernando Wood was a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District; his competitors being G. E. Baldwin, of the Tammany party, and J. T. Smith and W. A. Darling, of other factions of the Democracy. James Brooks, of the *Express*, was not running against Wood, as has been stated in some telegraphic reports, but in the Eighth District, against Thomas J. Barr and W. E. Dodge.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 254.

FOR RENT.

On Saturday next, the 26th Nov. we will rent to the highest bidder, the House and lot, situated on the South East Corner of Benehan's Grove for the year 1865. The building is Brick and has five rooms, and all necessary out houses—the lot one acre.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchant's and Aucts.
nov. 21-2t. m & t.

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

FOR SALE.

Just received 300 lbs. Blue Stone on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.
nov. 21-3t. nov. 21-3t.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Lot of extra fine Brown Domestics. (Finest made.)

TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.
nov. 21-2t.

FOR SALE.

A few kegs F. F. F. Gun Powder.

TUCKER ANDREWS &Co.
nov. 21-2t.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address COL. WM. BINGHAM, Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 23d inst. The Books for transfer of Stock are closed until after that date. J. W. THOMPSON; Secretary.
nov 21-d3t [Wil. Jour.]

NOTICE.

Taken up on or about the 5th day of October last, on the premises of Mrs. A. S. J. Semms, near Black Creek Depot, a SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a blaze face and three white feet. Said horse is about fifteen hands high, and somewhat saddle marked. He is now in the possession of Capt. A. Barnes, Wilson, N. C. The owner is required to pay all legal charges and take him away. nov 21-d6t*

WANTED.

$6,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS,
$6,000 N. CAROLINA BANK BILLS,
COUPONS OLD N. C. SIXES,
COUPONS N. C. RAILROAD,
OLD N. C. SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
nov 21-d4t* Bankers and Brokers.

STOLEN,

From my office between the hours of twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

nov 19 d3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Conservative and Progress copy 4 times and send bills to this office.

HD'QRS 2D MILITARY DIST., DEPARTMENT N. C., AND SO. VA., GOLDSBORO', No. 17. 1864.

NOTICE.

Owners of Slaves impressed for work on the fortifications in this District who have absconded and returned to their homes, are notified that if said slaves are not returned immediately they will be sent for, and kept at work two days for every day of their absence.

By order of Brig. Gen. BAKER.
J. C. McRAE.
Asistant Adjutant Gen.
nov. 21 3t.

Important Auction Sale.

IN order to make room for other goods, we will sell at the N. C. Book Store, the following articles, on Thursday 24th, at 10 o'clock.

One Pair 13 inch Globes
One Copying Press
One Metalic Umbrella Stand
One Book Case with Glass Doors
Five Large Gilt Frames
Eight Counter Tables
One Mahogany Bureau
One Painted Bureau
Fourteen Show Cases
One Table, turned legs—Painted
Three Oil Lamps
Two Umbrella Stands—*Metalic*
Two Cane Rocking Chairs
One Basket and a great variety of useful articles for House keeping.

The Show Cases have very fine large French Plate glass in them.

TUCKER ANDREWS &Co.
Auct. & Commission Merchants.
nov. 21-2t.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Auction, by order of the Court of Equity for Guilford county, in Greensboro', N. C., on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, a

TRACT OF LAND,

situated in said county, seven miles west of Greensboro', and containing about 350 Acres—most of which is in a good state of cultivation. Upon the premises are a Dwelling House, Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, and a very large Orchard. The land is as good as any in that section of country and is susceptible of still greater improvement. A good opportunity is offered to those who wish a safe place for their negroes—and as an investment, it would prove highly profitable.

The mules, stock and farming implements are also for sale. For information, apply to

JAS. M. MOREHEAD, C. M. E.
or W. D. REYNOLDS, Adm'r.

TERMS:---CASH.

Greensboro', N. C., Nov. 19-'64.-d6t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

SNUFF, SNUFF, SNUFF,

FOR SALE.

Just received 100 boxes Southern Star Snuff on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.
nov. 21-3t

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.

Scholastic year from October 1st to July 1st, comprising two sessions. Pupils charged from day of entrance.
nov 18-7t*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD Co.
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

WM. A. WALKER,
nov 12-td (Wil. Jour.) Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, Commissioner for the county of Wilson, will sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Wilson, on the

FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER,

Tuesday of Superior Court week,

Nine Thousand Dollars in N. C. Treasury Notes,

denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars—the two latter fundable in six per cent. N. C. bonds.

A. G. BROOKS,
nov 15-d5t* County Commissioner.

FOR RENT.

FOR 1865.

A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, in this city, about two hundred yards east of the Cape Fear Bank. The residence contains four large rooms, with a passage, an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. The residence is supplied with Gas Fixtures.

Apply to H. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Nov. 16-eod3t

FOR SALE.

A SPENCE RIFLE, seven shooter, in perfect order, with cartridges. This is known to be the most complete and formidable fire-arm now made.

Price.....$300,00

Address BOX 2,
d2t* Warrenton, N. C.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS.

We wish to exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard, either in large or small quantities. Those having such articles on hand, and wish to exchange them for Cotton Yarns, can do so by making application to us.

C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
nov 14-d10t Graham, N. C.

WANTED,

$5,000 Virginia Bank Bills,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupons of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 14-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864,

THE Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 15-2tawtd Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—LOST.

On Sunday night, the 6th of November, on the cars from Danville to Greensboro', or at the Depot at Greensboro', A POCKET DIARY or MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no value to any but myself; among others, my orders to report to Capt. Beaton. A reward of $100 will be paid for the delivery of the said Book to A. M. Gorman at the office of the Daily Confederate, in Raleigh, or to Wm. N. Dromgole, Conductor on the N. C. Central Railroad.

d3t* E. W. MASSENBURG.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

E. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-dtw&wtd

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS!!

FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW OR LARD.

I want to purchase a large amount of Beeswax, Tallow and Lard; for which I will exchange "Cotton Yarns" on favorable terms, or I will pay the highest cash price. Address

R. T. BERRY,
nov 19 d12t Graham, N. C.

A SITUATION WANTED.

By a young Lady, who has had two years' experience in teaching, in some school or private family as Instructress of Higher English and French. She is particularly desirous of teaching Mathematics, and can furnish the best of references as regards qualifications, position, &c.

Address immediately, stating terms,

Miss A. P.,
nov 19-2taw4t* Enfield, N. C.
Conservative copy 2taw4t.

FOR RENT

FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in the city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains six rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to

nov 19-dtf J. KINSEY.

Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway, November 14th, my boy STEPHEN, 18 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 145 lbs. Had on when he left a low colored wool hat and new leather shoes. He will no doubt try to get in the Yankee lines by way of Halifax, Murfreesboro' and Winton.

I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me. J. B. HUNTER, Kittrell's, N. C.
nov 18-d4t*

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

Will be sold, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction Rooms of CREECH & LITCHFORD, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS. These Bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and are secured by a special sinking fund, provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found. Copies of the law authorizing the issues can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
nov 15-2tawtd President.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Boon, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts. Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d3t T. F. SCOTT.

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.

Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,

on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 160 to 200 persons.

Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.

MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60.00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one-third—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 21st instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
nov 10-eodtd
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1 d2t

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

A CARPENTER,

With a good set of tools, for hire, the ensuing year. Persons wishing to hire will address me at Chapel Hill, stating place, wages, &c.

nov 18-d3t* H. G. SPRUILL.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with despatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.
oct 1-d4m

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—d1f Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.
oct 24-w&dtf

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution. Address as above.

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian for John H. Hawkins.
nov 9, 1864—dtdec3

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec.	18, '64.
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, "	19, "
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday,	20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday,	21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday,	22, "
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday,	23, "

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

LAND FOR SALE,

I offer two tracts in Johnston county, known as the "ZAC HILL" place, and four miles from Boon Hill Depot—one containing 65 acres, and the other 160 acres. Nearly half is bottom land, on Little River, where can be obtained at little expense, any quantity of the richest loam. Log house with necessary out-buildings—water good.

Address A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.
nov 18-eod3t2w*

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address

WM. L. LOVE, Hendersonville, N. C.
nov 8-tf

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of the authorized before the War.

W. H. JONES.
nov 14-dtf

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Fajson's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.

d2t tw3t* CHAS. MANLY.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR,

An intelligent and neat servant GIRL, as nurse for an infant. A liberal price will be paid.

Apply to DR. M. J. DEROSSET, Wake Forest, N. C.
or to GRAHAM DAVES, Raleigh, N. C.

Also, wanted a stout, active NEGRO MAN. Apply as above.
nov 16-d1t*

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE.—In your article of Friday, the 11th, having committed yourselves to figures, let us extend them:

Bonded exempt farmers in N. C., you say —12,000. *At least* fifteen hands to each, 12,000 multiplied by 15—180,000. As these are hands between 16 and 50 years of age, many exempt farmers, on an average, ought to own at least 45 negroes, but 60 would be nearer the truth. Then we have 180,000 multiplied by 3, making 540,000 negroes, as belonging to the bonded exempt farmers. More negroes to the *bonded men* than are in the whole State of North Carolina, and we suppose therein, the rest of mankind own SOME more. Too many negroes or too many bonded exempt farmers. If too many farmers bonded, you cannot save your BACON calculation. If too many negroes, you have over estimated in your "12,000 bonded exempt farmers." This twelve thousand bonded exempt farmers would be 9 1-11 per cent. of the total 132,000 *white males* in North Carolina, according to the Census of 1860, between 18 and 45 years of age. An absurdity to suppose such to exist. Say 89 counties in the State—be extravagant and say on an average thirty (30) "bonded men" to a county, and we have 2,670 bonded men in the State, and multiply this by 3,000 pounds of meat to each, and you have 7,010 000 pounds, which will give you a half a pound of meat for 365 days to your forty thousand (40,000) soldiers in Virginia. D.

We are frank to say, that the communication of our correspondent "D," which we publish with pleasure, satisfies us that we were in error in estimating the Bonded Exempts in North Carolina, at 12,000. As "D." says, this, upon calculation, will give more negroes to the bonded men than there are in the whole State. Our estimate was made from a fact stated and an estimate made by the correspondent from Richmond of the Savannah *Georgian*, a short time since. We gave to North Carolina one-tenth of *his* estimate for the whole Confederacy.—D. estimates the Bonded Exempts in the State at 2,670, and from this deduces to the Government 7,010,000 pounds of meat, or one-half a pound a day for 365 days for 40,000 men. Taking our friend "D.'s" figures, there ought to be no danger of starvation yet, nor ever, as long as the "Bonded exempts" can supply the soldiers of their States with meat from year to year; for the "boys," if they are secure for a half a pound a day from the "Bonded Exempts" alone, will take their chances for the balance.

But we have been furnished by Captain Parrish, of Major Mallett's Bureau, with a statement of the "Bonded Exempts," which professes to be accurate. We think it wholly inaccurate. It gives for the State 228 "Bonded Exempt Farmers," and one hundred and twenty detailed farmers on the 10th of October. On that day the *details* were revoked; and since then, there are only six detailed persons in the State. If this statement of the Bureau of Conscription is accurate, what has become of all the applications that have been made to General Holmes since the 10th of October? His office has been the theatre of as many embarrassing applications as could befall a man, we dare venture to assert; and we think we are perfectly safe in the assertion, that more than 120 detailed farmers have been before this officer alone.

It may be well, as the Legislature is just now in session, to call the public attention to the condition of affairs in North Carolina with regard to exemptions.

There are now exempted from service in the State, 14,194 who are physically in good condition, and 9,840 whose physical condition is bad. Of these 24,034 exempts, 15,617 are farmers. Of these farmers again, 2,853 are militia officers, and 1,009 are Justices of the Peace, and 7,870 are physically in bad condition. It would seem to be most astonishing, that out of this number, only 228 can be found with fifteen negroes, who have not some other shingle to cover them than the bond.

By the census of 1850, the farmers of North Carolina numbered 81,898. Estimating the increase at 14 per cent., the present number would be 93,363. Estimating that of this number three-fourths are between eighteen and fifty, we have of the class, farmers, 70,000 within the ages liable to conscription. Of this number only 228 are to be found favored with exemption through the giving of a bond, while 3,862 are exempted as Militia officers and Justices of the Peace! And we presume this last is not the whole number of such exemptions, for as we understand, there are many counties from which returns have not been received.

An appeal will be made to this Legislature, beyond doubt, to lessen the number exempted as State officers; and we cannot doubt but that a favorable consideration will be given to the application from the government.

Mr. Stuart, Lincoln's Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been to Washington, trying to concoct a scheme with Fessenden to bring down the price of gold. He was instructed to offer to commercial, men, for strictly commercial necessities, gold for one hundred and fifty, but none to be sold for speculative purposes.

EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS.—Gen. Gillman commander of the Federal forces in East Tennessee, proposes to Gen. Vaughn to exchange certain citizens mentioned, and also proposes a general exchange of citizens captured by both sides in East Tennessee, and suggests that no other arrests be made.

The Legislature.

The two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, convened in the capitol yesterday at 12 o'clock. A quorum appearing in both branches, they proceeded to organize by the election of officers.

In the Senate, Hon. Giles Mebane was elected Speaker; C. R. Thomas, Chief Clerk; R. C. Badger Reading Clerk; Messrs. Page and Tally, Doorkeepers.

In the House of Commons, Hon. R. S. Donnel was elected Speaker, R. S. Tucker, Chief Clerk, J. A. Stanly, Reading Clerk, and Messrs. Kingsbury and Hill, Doorkeepers.

The organization of the Senate was promptly effected, and the members awaited for some time a message from the House, announcing the organization of that body, but finally adjourned before receiving the message, consequently the usual joint committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor was not appointed, and the Governor's Message was not sent into the two Houses. The committee will be appointed the first thing this morning, and the Message be read, we presume, at an early hour. The delay in the organization of the House was occasioned by the necessity of several ballotings, for Principal Doorkeepor.

We shall endeavor to procure a copy of the Governor's Message to lay before our readers to-morrow morning.

We trust and would fain believe, that the Representatives of the people of the State have met to legislate for the interest and safety of the State and our common country; and not to build up party platforms and engender party strife; but, "unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers" and labor for the good of our common cause—for liberty and independence.

See Proceedings in full in another column.

CONGRESS seems to have gone to work in earnest. Its first action to relieve itself of an unworthy member, W. R. W. Cobb, was worthy of a patriotic body. This traitor who lately absconded to the Yankees, and is described by them "as a tall, lank, slab-sided man, attired in a full suit of soiled linen, with a well crammed haversack," was expelled the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote. This is the last of Mr. Cobb among honorable men, His "linen, soiled" as it was, was the cleanest thing about him; and in his present *wallow*, his cleanliness is not likely to be increased.

Congress has begun at once to meet the wants of the army. Steps are taken to ascertain the number of State officers exempt, and to communicate with the Legislatures to obtain a restriction of legislative exemption. On this subject, the public expectation has been made manifest to our Legislature, and we see no reason to doubt that it will be met in the right spirit.

Mr. Maxwell of Florida, has introduced the following resolution into the C. S. Senate, which was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, in open or secret session, as he may deem advisable, whether he has information that any State of the United States has, through any of her recognised authorities, directly or indirectly, expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy, for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best metnod of effecting a cessation of hostilities; and to communicate such information to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest."

We shall soon hear what ground of hope there is that any northern State will meet in convention of States, with Southern delegates.

It is understood that the finance plan of the Secretary of the Treasury meets with general acquiescence, and a bill will probably soon pass in conformity with his views. Mr. Brown of Mississippi, has introduced a bill to prevent unlawful impressments, which has many good features, and it is hoped will, with some modifications, be adopted.

Congress seems to appreciate the national necessities, and we look for vigorous measures.

Remedies for Georgia.

Georgia, unhappily, is in a great strait.—What shall be done for her? Sherman with his "moveable column," is *en route* to her centre.

Remedy No. 1.—Pass Linton Stephens' Resolutions on Peace Negotiations, as rapidly as possible. Let Vice President Stephens accompany their passage with other, longer, more stirring and more explanatory letters on conventions of the States; and Gov. Brown add thereto innumerable quantities of his several peace messages, with copies of Baylor's commission, and the revocation thereof, with subsequent letter of explanation. If these do not in the mass offer sufficient obstructions to Sherman's progress, then let *all* of them be carefully cut up into cartridge shape, and filled with powder and ball and buck, and sixty rounds thereof, with a good musket, be placed in the hands of every citizen of Georgia who has been kept out of the military service, or led to abandon it, or otherwise been made discontented and lukewarm by the aforesaid paper productions towards the Confederate government. And after being so prepared, let these citizens appear in the front of Sherman, and on both his flanks, thoroughly entrenched at all available points, and let them fire these peace resolutions, letters and messages right in the face of Sherman and his followers. Our word for it, the last recipe will be the more reliable for obstruction.

We learn from the Georgia papers, that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee Co. was burned a few days since by the Yankees. Also the Court House, Jail, Academy, both Hotels and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses.

New Advertisements.

A nice Bed Room for Rent, with Board, if desired.

The Magistrates of Wake are called to assemble next Thursday.

In reply to the enquiries of "X," heretofore made, concerning the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University in October last, we are informed that the meeting was convened by the President of the Board, under the authority of the 6th section of the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1821, entitled "an act to consolidate into one, the several acts of the General Assembly in relation to the appointment of Trustees;" and the call was made known by the Secretary of the Board, who addressed a notice to such Trustees as were accessible at the time, in conformity with previous usage. In 1863, in October, a similar meeting took place, at which a series of resolutions, introduced by a very eminent member of the Board, and seconded by another were adopted. These resolutions came up for consideration again, and this last meeting was necessary for the purpose of acting upon them; and upon the suggestion of the President of the University, the call was made by the President of the Board, as afore stated.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1864.

At 12 M., the Senate was called to order by C. R. Thomas, Esq., Chief Clerk of last session.

All the Senators, with the exception of Messrs. Eure of Gates, and March of Rowan, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, nominated Hon. Giles Mebane for Speaker of the Senate, and that gentleman was unanimously elected by acclamation.

On taking his seat, Mr. Mebane said he thanked the Senate for the honor thus conferred upon him; for honor it was to preside over the Senate of North Carolina. The constituency there represented was remarkable for obedience to lawful authority, but equally remarkable for their opposition to any unlawful exercise of power. In strong arms and stout hearts, in wisdom and prudence and the blessing of God upon our efforts, there was hope all would be well. This war that was to crush us in ninety days, had lasted four years; and yet we were far from being a subjugated or degraded people. Again thanking the Senate and expressing his hope that the session, which he thought would be short, might be harmonious, honorable to Senators and useful to the country, Mr. Mebane brought his remarks to a close.

The election of officers was then gone into. C. R. Thomas, Esq., the late incumbent, was unanimously re-elected to the position of Chief Clerk. Mr. Richard C. Badger was chosen Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Wm. J. Page was elected Principal Doorkeeper by the handsome majority of forty out of forty-four, and Mr. C. C. Talley, Assistant Doorkeeper.

A message was then sent the House to state that the Senate had organized, after which an adjournment to eleven a. m. to-morrow, was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, NOV. 21st, 1864.

At 12 M. the House was called to order by H. E. Colton, Esq., chief clerk of last session. A large majority of members were present and took the oaths of office.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, nominated Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort, for Speaker, to which position that gentleman was unanimously chosen.

On taking his seat, Mr. Donnell made a few remarks expressive of the gratification this mark of confidence had given him, and requesting the cordial co-operation of members in his efforts to properly discharge the duties of the position to which they had called him. Differences of sentiment, Mr. D. went on to say, would arise in all such bodies as the present, and while these differences were unavoidable, he hoped to see such a mutual courtesy and concession as might expedite the transaction of the public business.

At the close of the Speaker's remarks, Mr. Fowle, of Wake, nominated Mr. R. S Tucker to the office of Chief Clerk. Mr. McCormick, of Harnet, named Mr. H. E. Colton for the same office. On ballot, Mr. Colton received 31 votes and Mr. Tucker 61, thereby ensuring his election.

For Assistant Clerk, Mr. John A. Stanly, the late incumbent, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. H. Kingsbury, of Forsyth, was elected Principal Doorkeeper and Mr. John Hill, of Randolph, his Assistant. Its organization being thus completed, the House adjoured till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The News.

The latest news we have received by mail from Georgia, is contained in the following from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Saturday last:

RELIABLE NEWS FROM UP THE ROAD.—A gentleman who arrived on Thursday evening from Stone Mountain, reports that the Yankee column moving down the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur; one-half going down the Covington road and the other the Rockbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, comprising some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow squares, their trains in centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it was not known whether they would strike for Eatonton or Athens.

This gentleman says that the view from the summit of Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The Gate City was "an ocean of flame" as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent.

Passengers on the Georgia Railroad last night reported that about one hundred Federal cavalry made their appearance at Social Circle on Thursday and burned the Railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any farther than the Circle.

Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffields on Wednesday night, and from their movements it is thought they are en route to Eatonton.

It is also reported that they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro, which if true, indicates clearly that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point.

The passenger train on the Georgia Road yesterday, only came from Union Point.

From the Petersburg Express of Friday,

From the Petersburg Front.

On Wednesday last the enemy made a slight demonstration in front of General Butler's line, but were forced back without accomplishing anything. This was the only point along the whole front at which the Yankees showed any desire to be inquisitive.

All day Wednesday and yesterday a brisk firing of artillery and musketry was kept up on the lines south and southeast of the city, but it was nothing more than practicing on the part of the cannoniers and pickets. During the latter part of Wednesday night this firing grew more rapid.

It was thought not improbable that Grant would make a movement upon or attempt to flank our position on the day of national prayer, but nothing of the kind occurred.—He is not yet ready to move, and until he has largely increased his army, and feels himself justified in attempting the actual capture of "the two cities," he will make no further effort.

There is little doubt that Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements. They are believed to come from Sheridan's command in the Valley. Our scouts report the arrival of numbers of troops within the past few days. It is not improbable that the greater portion of "Cavalry" of Sheridan's command will be brought up the James to co-operate with the armies of the Potomac and James in their final assault upon the brave army of Northern Virginia in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

We believe the campaign will not end without this final attempt. Grant must push his troops forward to another huge slaughter, and enrich the classic soil of Old Virginia with the blood and bodies of thousands more of his white men and blacks, ere he decides, or is driven to go into winter quarters *in the country*. It is so destined, and he will follow his destiny.

Confederate States Congress.

SENATE, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the receipt of certified Treasury notes by public officers; which was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maxwell, of Fla., offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, in open or secret session, as he may deem advisable, whether he has information that any State of the United States has, through any of her recognized authorities, directly or indirectly expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities; and to communicate such information to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. Sparrow, of La., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the number of persons in each State exempted from military service upon the certificates of the Governors, respectively, that they are officers necessary for the proper administration of the governments of said States.

Mr. Sparrow also introduced a bill, authorizing the President to receive into the military service of the Confederate States, organizations composed of persons who are not citizens of the Confedrate States which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the special order, adjourned from Tuesday, viz: the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against W. R. W. Cobb, member of Congress from Alabama was in order.

Mr. Clark, of Mo, offered as an amendment that, instead of his seat being declared vacant, he be expelled. Adopted.

The vote recurring on the resolutions as thus amended, they were adopted by the following vote: Ayes 75 noes none.

Mr. J. M. Leach offered a resolution of inquiry as to the cause of the various hospitals in and around Richmond not receiving an adequate supply of wood and coal, and to ascertain what further legislation on the subject is necessary. Referred to the Committee on Commissaries.

The House went into secret session. The doors being opened, the House adjourned.

SENATE, FRIDAY, Nov. 18th, 1864

Mr. Brown, of Miss., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to;

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether military officers in command of departments have authority under existing laws to impress negroes, wagons, teams, &c., for the purpose of building or repairing railroads belonging to private companies; and if not, what legislation is necessary to restrain such military officers within reasonable and proper limits in the regard.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to report the facts, so far as they can be obtained, relative to the lawless seizure and capture of the Confederate steamer Florida, in the bay of Bahia, Brazil, and what action should be taken by this Government to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., introduced the following, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Joint Resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determination of the Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the people of the Confederate States are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these high rights Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and whenever any Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness; that in these principles, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, the United Colonies, in 1776, dissolved the connection that bound them to the Government of Great Britain, and on them the Confederate States have severed the bonds of that political union which connected them with the people and the Government of the United States of America, rather than submit to the repeated injuries inflicted upon them by that people, and to usurpations of that Government, all of which had the direct object to deprive them of their rights, rob them of their property secured to them by constitutional guaranties, and to establish an absolute tyranny over these States.

Resolved, That the Confederate States appealed to arms in defence of these rights, and to establish these principles only after they had in vain conjured the people and the Government of the United States, by all the ties of a common kindred, to discountenance and discontinue these injuries and usurpations, and after they had petitioned for redress in the most appropriate terms, and received in answer only a repetition of insults and injuries, which foreshadowed usurpations still more dangerous to liberty.

Resolved, That after nearly four years of cruel, desolating and unnatural war, in which the people of the Confederate States have unquestionably established their capacity for self-government, and their ability to resist the attempts of the enemy to subjugate them, this Congress does not hesitate to aver its sincere desire for peace, and to that end proclaims to the world the readiness of the Government of the Confederate States to open negotiations to establish a permanent and honorable peace between the Confederate States and the United States, upon the basis of the separate independence of the former.

Resolved, That the time has come when the Confederate Congress, in the name of the people of the Confederate States, deem it proper again to proclaim to the world their unalterable determination to be free, and that they do not abate of a jot of their high resolve to die freemen rather than live slaves; and farther, if the people of the United States by re-electing Abraham Lincoln mean to tender to them four years more of war, or re-union with them on any terms, deeply deprecating the dire necessity so wantonly thrust upon them, and relying upon the justice of their cause and the gallantry of their soldiers, they accept the gage of battle, and leave the result to the righteous arbitrament of heaven.

Resolved, That in view of the determination of the enemy to prosecute this horrid war still farther; against which the Confederate States have at all times protested, and which the enemy have waged with extraordinary vigor, and which has been marked by acts of extraordinary atrocity, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, the Congress of the Confederate States will, from this hour, dedicate themselves anew to the great cause of self defence against the combined tyranny of the enemy. That it shall no longer be the momentous occupation of the Congress and the people of the Confederate States, but the business of their lives, to gather together the entire strength of the country in men and material of war, and put it forth, as with the will of one man, and with an unconquerable determination to defend their altars and their fire sides till the last votary of freedom falls around them.

Mr Barnwell, from the same committee, reported back the bill to extend the time within which holders of treasury notes of the old issue may exchange the same for notes of the new issue, with an amendment, substituting July for August, and inserting the words "west of the Mississippi river." The first amendment was agreed to; and the second rejected, and the bill passed. So that, as the bill passed, the time is extended to the 1st day of July, 1865, both east and west of the Mississippi river.

The Senate resolved into executive session. On the re-opening of the doors, the Senate, on motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Staples, of Va.—A bill to provide for the payment of horses killed in the Confederate service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Baldwin—A resolution that the President be requested to inform the House by what authority the War Department is impressing slaves without the authority of the States. Adopted.

Mr. Clopton, of Alabama—A resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of receiving 4 per cent. bonds in payment of taxes in certain cases. Adopted.

Mr. Hanly, of Arkansas—A resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of the enactment by Congress of a law giving Confederate prisoners full value of treasury notes of the old issue held by them at time of capture, &c. Adopted.

A motion of Mr. Ramsey, of N. C., that after Saturday next, the House meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock, and adjourn at 3 p. m., was lost.

Mr. J. M. Leach—A resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law as exempts persons owning 15 able-bodied slaves Adopted.

Mr. J. T. Leach—A joint resolution that secret sessions are incompatible with a republican form of government, &c., with the request that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sherman on his Retreat Through Georgia!

Our gloomy faces are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the real situation begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write (9 o'clock P. M., Friday) it is fully believed that General Sherman, finding his way north entirely closed and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment, it is the Anabasis of Sherman It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost; unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and paltroons. In a state of war we must not all expect to escape unscathed. Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

Forrest having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville, and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve force can hold him in check, impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his columns, long ere he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to), his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved, and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.

Sherman has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

This movement is the modern Anabasis, and like the Greek of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is, to reach the sea; and as Xenophon's weary and long suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout. "Thalatta! Thalatta!" so Sherman will gladly cry, The sea! The sea!—*Augusta Con.* 19th.

New Advertisements.

TO LET,

A comfortable OFFICE, furnished for a bedroom, with Board, if desired. Apply to
nov 22-3t ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

You are all hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday next at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of transacting important county business.
nov 22-d3t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Deserters represent unusual activity in the Yankee camps. Grant has issued orders to cook rations for a move, but probably the heavy rains for the last few days will prevent immediate active operations. Forty-two head of fine beef cattle deserted and entered our lines early yesterday morning.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 18th has been received. It is barren of news. Information believed correct, had reached Memphis that Gen. Canby had died from the effect of his wound.

Gold closed two twenty-two, and steady.

From the Richmond Whig of Saturday.

WITCHER AFTER A TRANSFER.

While Forrest has embarked in the "Navy business," and seems determined to become a High Admiral, Lieutenant Colonel Witcher, by way of variety, has, for a time, given up the pursuit of capturing Western Virginia towns, bank deposits, and commissary stores, and turned his attention to the same branch of service. The Telegraph to-day, it will be seen, announces that he has captured two United States steamers on the Big Sandy, besides impressing, without the sanction of Abe Lincoln, a considerable amount of Yankee stores at Wellonsburg.

THE PARTISANS AT WORK NEAR MANASSAS.

We learn that, on the 10th, ten of Kenchele's Partisan Rangers attacked a squad of fourteen scouts, belonging to the 14th Illinois cavalry, killing three, wounding ten and capturing several horses, without losing a single man.

DUTCH GAP CUT THROUGH.

There was a rumor last night that the Yankees had completed the Dutch Gap Canal.—We placed little reliance in it, because we had information from sources usually reliable that was in direct conflict with the above report.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A gentleman, who left the neighborhood of Manassas Junction Tuesday morning, informs us that Sheridan's infantry on Monday fell back to Union Mills, in Fairfax country—the second station beyond Manassas. A few of his cavalry still remained there on outpost duty. On Monday night the trains were running all night, but on Tuesday morning, up to 9 o'clock, not a whistle or a train could be heard. The Yankees are searching all the houses in the neighborhood, and arresting such citizens as are supposed to sympathize with the Confederacy.

The Situation.

Some uneasiness and unnecessary alarm has been occasioned by the many wild rumors in circulation for the past two days, the majority of which grew out of the statement contained in the Chicago Tribune of the 9th, to the effect that Sherman was advancing into the interior of Georgia with five army corps.

But after a careful survey of the topography of the country lying before him, the distance he must travel before he can strike any vital part, and the difficulties that naturally environ an incursive army of the kind, we apprehend no serious result from the movement.

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles by railroad; from Atlanta to Macon 101 miles; and from Atlanta to Savannah 291 miles, and as we stated yesterday, no army of 25,000 men, and we have good authority for stating Sherman has no more than this number of effective men, can move more than *ten* miles a day at the farthest, and very frequently not so far.

According to this calculation it would require seventeen days to reach Augusta, or ten to reach Macon, and twenty-nine to reach Savannah, allowing no obstruction in his march.

Should it be his purpose to embrace either of these points in his present movement, prompt vigilance on the part of our authorities in making the proper distribution of our forces, of which we have sufficient number in striking distance, can in less than ten days so obstruct his march as to destroy the army.

We do not believe, however, it is his purpose to visit either of these places, but that he has been driven to his present movement by force of circumstances, a glance at the position of the two armies for the last few weeks will explain.

It is a well known fact, that the Army of Tennessee has been lurking in his rear for some time without any apparent definite object, so far as we have been aware of, rendering Sherman's retreat impossible without hazarding the loss of his army with all he had recently accomplished.

His position in Atlanta becoming perilous; his ability to hold it long by force extremely doubtful, he resolved, in a moment of desperation, upon one of the boldest and most daring movements of the war, that of marching his army through the heart of our country to a point of security; Pensacola or Brunswick most probably.

He does not anticipate retracing his steps, hence he proclaims the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passes.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta have been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnants of his shattered army, than of capturing any fortified cities.

The duty that lies before us is plain, and may be perceived at a single glance. Let the forces which we can concentrate in front of Sherman's army in a few days at farthest, destroy every thing on which he can subsist, and they cannot carry out of his way, and as he has no other means of subsistence, an army of 10,000 men can in less than fifteen days, force them to surrender; if they cannot do this, they can hold them in check until sufficient forces arrive from accessible points, thereby rendering hopeless, in any event, the possibility of their escape.

We can see nothing for which the people need become alarmed, but much to hope for. A firm, unfaltering heart and determined resolution is all we want at present, and a few weeks will perhaps suffice to drive the last vandal from the soil of Georgia.

It is true, many may return to the place where their homes once stood but to find them marked alone with smouldering ashes, yet better that as freemen, than under the hated rule of the invading foe.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

The cucugo, a small Mexican, insect, is said to possess wonderful qualities, beauty of color and a lustre dazzling even the diamond, and as varying in bright hues.